PULLMAN CARS PROVIDED FOR THE SICK MEN IN JEESEY CITY.

Their Suffering at Montauk Station Made Six of the Men Too Ill to Continue the Journey-Mayor Harrison Telegraphed Col. Turner to Spend All the Money Necessary to Make the Men Comfortable.

About 730 men of the First Illinois Regiment left for home over the Lehigh Valley road from Communipaw yesterday afternoon after having undergone many hardships on the trip from Camp Wikoff to Long Island City. THE SUN told yesterday of the blunder in falling to arrange transportation for the regiment over the Long Island Railroad and the suffering inflicted on the sick men by keeping them in the Montauk station from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night before a train, which somebody had forgotten to order from the railroad company, could be made ready.

Col. Henry L. Turner, in command of the regiment, had been notified early in the week to start his men from camp on Wednesday. the Government having made arrangements for transportation over the Lehigh Valley road. Later the Lahigh company announced that the start would have to be delayed one day, as they could not furnish the necessary cars on Wednesday. This notice was sent to Col. Turner, but meanwhile he had received ord from Senator Mason of Chicago that the people of Illinois had contributed money to pay for the transportation of the men in sleeping cars over the West Shore road. Col. Turner then ignored the Government's request to wait another day. so the officials say, and marched his men to the station at Montauk early on Wednesday. No notice of their coming had been given to the Long Island Railroad Company, and so no train was ready to take them from Montauk. The work of getting one ready was at once begun, but the men did not get away until 9 colook that night. THE SUN told vesterday of how the sick men suffered during that long wait in the station, where there were no proper accommodations for them. Many of the conralescents became very sick again.

The first section to get away from Montauk Point carried 246 sick soldiers and two companies of men, who had been detailed to care for them. The train did not reach Long Island City until ten minutes to 5 o'clock yesterday morning. On the way half a dozen of the sick soldiers collapsed and upon arriving at Long Island City had to be removed to Brooklyn hospitals. These men were W. A. Levine, a private of Company D, who was suffering from typhoid malaria: Private Stephen Hayes, Company F, malarial fever: Private H. H. Drake, Company I, malarial fever: Private Frederick Martinson, Company L, suffering from pneumonia contracted while waiting in the rain for the train to be made up at Montauk Point; Private Arthur C. Knight of Company L, malarial fever, and Private Charles Modulffle of Company H, typhoid fever. The other sick men were cared for at the Red Cross bospital, opposite the station. Lunch was served to the well men in the ferry slip while they were waiting for the boat to take them to Jersey City.

The news that the regiment was suffering Company D, who was suffering from typhoid The news that the regiment was suffering

The news that the regiment was suffering hardships here reached Chicago early yesterday morning, and Mayor Harrison telegraphed to Col. Turner that the city of Chicago would pay all the expenses incurred if the Colonel would purchase delicacies for the sick and secure the best accommodations that could be had for their transportation from Jersey City to Chicago. Col. Turner communicated with the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and found that forty-seven coaches had been provided for the transportation of the regiment, and he secured eight Pullman cars for the sick men. He also secured some additional accommodation and delicacies for the sick. In the meantime he received a telegram from Stuyesant Fish of the Illipois Central Railroad stating that four carloads of delicacies would be found waiting for the regiment at Communipaw.

Nertly before poon the work of transferring

stating that four carloads of delicacies would be found waiting for the regiment at Communipaw.

Shortly before noon the work of transferring the sick soldiers from Long Island City to Communipaw commenced. Four trained nurses and five physicians, who had come on from Chicago, superintended the work of transfarring the sick to the Quartermaster's boat, the General Meigs. Col. Turner's wife, who had gone down to Montauk Point to assist in caring for the sick, did everything in her power to relieve the sufferings of the soldiers on the hospital boat. The members of the Red Cross Society assisted. Many of the sick men had to be carried on stretchers. When the Quartermaster's boat reached Communipaw the sick men were transferred to the eight parior cars which had been provided for them. The remainder of the regiment reached Communipaw at 2 o'clock in the aftersoon on the transport Coxsackie.

The first section was made up as a hospital train for the necommodation of the sick soldiers. It was made up of eight Pullman cars, a dining car, a day coach for a detail of soldiers who were to assist the nurses, a baggage car filled with delicacies for the sick. This section was started off at half past 1 o'clock. The second section was made up of ten day coaches and contained the men of the First Battalion of the regiment. There was also a baggage car and a freight car filled with delicacies for the men. This section was started off at half past 2 o'clock. The third section, containing the men of the Second Battalion, left Communipaw at half past 3. This section also had a freight car filled with delicacies. The fourth section contained the men of the Third Battalion, with baggage cars for blankers, rations and delicacies, the same as the other sections had. Each section was in charge of a field officer.

Col. Turner took charge of the fourth section and was the last man to step abourd of the

section contained the men of the Third Battalion, with baggage cars for blankets, rations and delicacies, the same as the other sections and delicacies, the same as the other sections had. Each section was in charge of a field officer.

Col. Turner took charge of the fourth section, and was the last man to step aboard of the trans. To a Sun reporter he said:

"I am thankful that we have been able to get sway from Jersey City promptly. We experienced no delay whatever and the officials of the Lehigh Valley road deserve a great deal of credit for the excellent arrangements they made. It was my intention to have all the men prought to Chicago in Pullman cars, but if this plan had been carried out the regiment would have been compelled to wait some little time in the railroad yard while the railroad officials secured extra Pullman cars. I managed to get eight parlor cars, however, for the accommodation of the sick men. Regarding the incident at Montauk Point, I have nothing to say further than that the regiment was shabbily treated by the railroad company."

Col. Turner denied that he had made a statement to the effect that the United States Government need not trouble itself about the transportation of the Illinois men from Montauk Point. He said that when he had received orders to break camp he started his baggage and sick men to the railroad station. A mistake had been made somewhere, he said, causing his men to be kept in torture all day, it was an unfortunate blunder.

"I know who is to blame for it," said the Colonie, "but I do not care to mention any names, was compelled to threaten the railroad company responsible for any deaths that might occur on account of the company's neglect. The cars were got ready in a hurry, but the second modations were very poor. Many of my men suffered in consequence on our way down from Montauk Point.

"He may death that in the railroad company responsible for any deaths that might occur on account of the company's neglect. The cars were got ready in a hurry, but the second of

RAILROAD NOT TO BLAME.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Company on the Movement of the Troops.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The plan for moving troops from Montauk was to move one regiment of infantry per day provided the Long Island Bailroad Company received notice the morning of the day previous from the Quartermster of the number of men to be moved on any day, and it was agreed that no troops bould be moved except on the written order of the Quartermaster at New York.

ILLINOIS MEN GET AWAY. Nork to move the First Illinois Regiment on Wednesday morning. At 7 o'clock we received another message countermanding this order and stating that the First Illinois would not move until Thursday morning. On Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock we learned from Montauk that the First Illinois were preparing to leave, and, as I have said, we had no orders at all to move them. As they were to be sent over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and as the Lehigh Valley Railroad was unable to furnish cars, the

the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and as the Lehigh Valley Railroad was unable to furnish cars, the Quartermaster gave no orders for those troops to leave Montauk for Long Island City. On account of the difficulties in which the First Illipois found themselves we sent special trains to Montauk, and Wednesday night moved them to Long Island City, the plan being to deliver them at Long Island City at daylight, which was done. I noticed that they did not leave Jorsey City until 1:30 to-day.

On Wednesday alternoon when the question about moving the Illinois regiment came up, the Quartermaster was asked if any instructions were issued about moving the District of Columbia regiment, and was told that advices from Montauk indicated that the District of Columbia regiment was getting ready to move on Thursday morning. A message was then sent to the Quartermaster advising him that the Illinois regiment was to move, and that we could not undertake to move the District of Columbia regiment. This message was not replied to. At 12:15 Thursday noon the Quartermaster gave an order on the telephone to move the District of Columbia regiment immediately. Trains had been made up and crews ordered to move a detachment of a thousand troops which were to arrive on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Montauk for the District of Columbia regiment immediately to Montauk for the District of Columbia regiment. Before oraws and engines could be ordered and provided trains could be sent immediately to Montauk for the District of Columbia regiment. Before oraws and engines could be ordered and provided trains could be sent immediately to Montauk for the District of Columbia regiment. Before oraws and engines could be ordered and provided trains could be sent immediately to Montauk for the District of Columbia trees which were to arrive on the Pennsylvania Railroad for transportation to Washington.

In other words, there has not been a single movement of troops from Montauk made on proper orders from the Quartermaster's Department, and the Long Island C

that proper train arrangements can be made. We have never yot received an official order to move the Seventy-first Regiment, the two Michigan regiments or the District of Columbia

minigan regiments of the Joseph Minigan regiment.

I noticed a note in some of the papers that Col. Turner of the First Illinois Regiment is said to have wired the Long Island Railroad about the movement of his troops and that he would have Pullman cars, &c. I have no doubt that this is an error, as Col. Turner never telegraphed us. His message was sent probably to some connecting lines between New York and Chicago.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,

President Long Island Railroad Company.

Long Island City, Sept. 8.

SYMPATHY FOR GEN. WHEELER.

Sodies of His Son and Lieut. Kirkpatrick Recovered-Another May Have Drowned.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. .-The bodies of Thomas H. Wheeler and Lieut. Kirkpatrick were recovered early this morning. The finding of that of Gen. Wheeler's son was first reported, though the other was first discovered further to the east. A private of the Ninth Cavalry saw the body of oung Wheeler tossing against the rocks a few yards from the point where the two young men had entered the surf vesterday.

Gen. Wheeler was up all night, unable to aleep from grief. This morning the officers in camp made him short calls of condolence and telegrams came from President McKinley, Secretary Alger and many others. Gen Shafter spent half an hour in Gen. Wheeler's tent. He was followed by Gen. Young, Gen. Williston, Col. Roosevelt and others. This afternoon Gen. Wheeler fell into a deep sleep and was not disturbed.

Arrangements for sending the two bodies home have been nearly completed. There will be no services here and they will probably go to the depot without escorts. Gen. Wheeler will take the body of his son to Wheeler, Ala., and that of Lieut. Kirkpatrick will be sent to Lexington, Va., where it will be received by his father, R. D. Kirkpatrick. Evidence of another bathing accident was found this morning about half way between the lifesaving station and Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. An infantryman private's uniform was found on the beach. There had been a name on a tag sewd in the trousers, but it was illegible. Roll call to-morrow morning will probably disclose the fact that some man is missing.

Gen. Wheeler's three daughters, who have been engaged in hospital relief work here, will accompany their father with Mr. Wheeler's body to-morrow. Lieut. Wheeler, who is at West Point on Government business, also expects to obtain leave and attend his brother's burial. Arrangements for sending the two bodies

SOLDIER CORDE TURNS UP ALIVE.

Member of the Seventy-first Reported Dead

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 8.-Frederick Le Roy Corde of Company M. Seventy-first Regiment, who had been reported killed, returned to his home here on Wednesday night just in time to prevent his father mailing a letter, already written, to the War Department, asking for information as to where he had been buried.

There was a joyous family reunion. Corde erved as a member of the regimental hos-

served as a member of the regimental hospital corps at the battle of San Juan hill. The first man that he was called upon to help was his chum, Corporal H. J. Schied of Company F, the man who had indured hir; to enlist. Schied was shot through the body by a Mauser bullet and died while Corde was trying to place him upon a stretcher.

After the bakie of San Juan, Corde, Samuel Meyers and Herman Hoffenburg were detailed to help care for sick and wounded Spanish soldlers in a hospital at El Caney, Dr. H. Jones, a contract surgeon in charge of the hospital, promised to notify Corde and his companions when their regiment was about to leave. He failed to do so and the men were left behind. Several members of Company M feit sure that Corde had been killed, hence the report that reached his home.

He finally got away from Cuba by securing a certificate to the effect that he was a sick member of the Twenty-fourth Regular Infantry, and he was sent to Montauk with that regiment on board the transport Berkshire. After his time in the detention camp Corde went home.

"THE PRESIDENT'S OWN" AT HOME. 230 Sick in the Eighth Ohio-How the Fever

Got Its Start at Santiago. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 8.—The Eighth Ohio Regiment, known as "The President's Own." reached here in three sections this morning When the train arrived the regiment had 230 sick all told, but none of them was in a serious condition, and the services of the twenty nurses who met the regiment at the station were not

who met the regiment at the station were not required.

Col. Hard declared that the trouble in his regiment was largely due to the indiscretion of two members of Company O of Wooster, who broke through the lines at Santiago and there contracted fever, which subsequently spread throughout the entire camp. The men will leave here this morning for their homes throughout northern Ohio.

At Camp Meade.

HARRISBURG. Pa., Sept. 8.-Gov. Hastings visited the camp to-day. He was much pleased with what he saw and congratulated Gen.

with what he saw and congratulated Gen. Graham upon the excellent condition of Camp Meade and the great improvement in the health of the troops.

The ordering of Gen. S. M. B. Young from Montauk Point to Camp Meade indicates that the organization of the troops for service in Cuba will proceed rapidly. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania will leave for home on Saturday, and as soon thereafter as possible the Twenty-second Kanass, 158th Indiana. Third New York, and Twelfth Pennsylvania, will be sent away, tien, Graham is anxious to get rid of all these regiments, so that he may complete the organization of his divisions and brigades.

Death of Sergt. Root of the Seventy-first. YONKERS N. Y., Sept. S .- Edgar Waterman Root, First Sergeant of Company A. Seventyfirst New York Volunteers, died of typhoid lever to-day at his home, 157 Hawthorne ave-nue. Hoot was 24 years old. Notice of the funeral arrangements will be made hereafter.

Private McGinnis Dies in Roosevelt Hospital Ferdinand W. McGinnis, 30 years old, of 1423 Arlington avenue, St. Louis, died in Rooseveit Hospital yesterday. He was a private in Com-pany F. Twentieth Inlantry. He was admitted to the hospital on Sept. 4, suffering from malaria. His death, however, resulted from an operation.

Another Walnwright for the Navy. the Quartermaster at New York.

At 3 o'stock Tuesday evening we received a Gostock Tuesday evening we received a Gostock Tuesday evening we received a Gostock Tuesday in the Continuation of the Contocker in the BLAME PUT ON GEN. BROOKE

ARM'Y BOARD'S REPORT ON THE SICK-NESS AT CAMP THOMAS. It Says That White There Was Carelessness

Among the Men There Was Neglect of Precautions Among the Higher Officers -Breakdown of the Hespital System. CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., Sept. 8.-When Major-3en. Breekinridge took command at Camp Thomas he appointed Gen. Charles F. Rose, Gen. J. P. Sanger and Gen. Charles P. Mattock as an investigating board to examine the hospitals and camp. They have just sent a report

o Gen. Breckinridge. In it they say: "The board visited and inspected all the camps in the park and the division hospitals, and submitted to each division, brigade, and regimental commander and to all medical officers in charge of hospitals a list of interrogatories, copies of which are appended this record. From the replies and from its personal observation, the board finds that the spring water brought from without the limits of the camp, while unpolluted, is not safe for use without boiling, and that boiled water had not been generally used prior to Aug. 1.

"We believe that all the water in the park is unsafe for use unless boiled; that some regiments are compelled to purchase water out of the park.

"POLICE OF CAMPS.

"The police of the camps is under charge of regimental officers of the day, and in some instances under special police inspectors, and is generally good, sinks excepted. Garbage and refuse have been in some cases dumped and in others burned, and are now generally burned. Men's and kitchen sinks are in front of the regimental camps at a safe distance from the men's quarters. The sinks are generally open, because no lumber has been furnished. The camps of nearly all the regiments are now on the open fields and are well drained, but prior to the early part of August were in the woods.

"TENTAGE.

"Average number of men in each tent, six to eight. Many regiments have tents which are unfit for use. Not more than four men should occupy a wall tent, and not more than ten in a conical tent in this climate at this time of year. "HOSPITALS,

"The report of the board as to the conditions and needs of the division hospitals has already been submitted and is appended to this report. "From such facts as the board has been able to gather, it would seem that the tvphoid fever was brought here early in the season by incoming regiments and has also resulted from the insanitary state of the campi sulted from the insanitary state of the camps to which the rapid increase within the past four weeks is mainly attributable and greatly enhanced by the damp weather. We found that the sanitary conditions of all the camps, with but few exceptions, were bad, and that malaria and typhoid fever are alarmingly on the increase; that the nature of the camp sites is such that it is impossible to dig proper sinks on account of rock, prevalent everywhere, or to keep the sinks in good sanitary condition from want of lime and other disinfectants, which have been applied for both through the Medical and Quartermaster's departments, but without result prior to Aug. 1; that in many of the camps sinks fill with water which the soil does not absorb.

absorb.

"It is the opinion of the board that much sickness would have been avoided if the tents had been floored and the men raised from the ground; but this has not been practicable generally, as no lumber has been furnished for flooring except by the men themselves; that camping in the woods out of reach of the sun has rendered the camp grounds unsanitary; that the water supports the sun has rendered the camp grounds unsanitary; that the water supports the sun has rendered the camp grounds unsanitary;

men themselves; that camping in the woods out of reach of the sun has rendered the camp grounds unsanitary; that the water supply and soil of the park generally are so polluted as to be dangerous to the health even of the regiments now in camp on the open fleids, and that the typhoid fever has now become an epidemic.

"We mention these causes of the present condition of the camp and the health of the troops in order to negative an inference to which some publicity has been given that the prevalence of typhoid fever is wholly the result of the negligence of the men and officers in immediate command of them. Doubtless there has been some carelessness resulting from inexperience, but we are of the opinion that there has also been some neglect on the part of the officers largely responsible for the administration of Camp Thomas prior to Aug. 1.

"In further explanation of the situation, the

administration of Camp Thomas prior to Aug. 1.

"In further explanation of the situation, the board believes that had the regimental hospitals retained the organization they had on arriving here, in place of being reduced to dispensaries in order to provide for the division hospitals, or had the latter been established on a suitable basis or made independent of the regiments for medical officers, nurses, attendants, &c., the sick would have been more effectively cared for in the early stages of the disease than they have been the number of sick could probably have been reduced, and the general sanitary condition of the regiments under far better and closer supervision. It has been difficult, if not impossible, for the one medical officers, and the hospital steward on duty with sanitary condition of the regiments under far better and closer supervision. It has been difficult, if not impossible, for the one medical officer and the hospital staward on duty with each regiment to properly examine the men at sick call, to care for the sick in quarters, and to look after the sanitation of the camp. As a result the number of sick in quarters has increased beyond expectations, and in many of the regiments the regimental dispensaries have expanded into hospitals with nearly a hundred cases of measles with volunteer nurses and attendants and one medical officer. "The truth is that neither the regimental dispensaries nor the division hospitals are equal to the present emergency, and the system appears to have broken down in a vain experiment. No one familiar with the organization of modern armies and their administration will question the importance of the division hospitals as a provision for the sick and wounded, but in no army are they maintained at the expense of the necessary regimental organization and we believe that in attempting to do so here we have added largely to the difficulties and obstacles in the way of proper sanitation. The conclusion, the board is of the epinion that it is too late to remedy the present condition by processes which should have been resorted to when malaria and typhoid fever first appeared and before they became at all prevalent. The typhoid fever is now epidemic and the board is constrained to recommend as the only effective remedy in view of the facts that the troops be moved for the present, at least, from Chickamauga Park to localities where proper sanitation measures can be inaugurated and earried out."

It is supposed that Gen. Brooke, the former communier of the camp.

proper sanitation measures can be inaugurated and carried out."

It is supposed that Gen. Brooke, the former commander of the came, is referred to in the sentence about "the officers largely respon-sible for the administration of Camp Thomas prior to Aug. 1."

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' FOTES.

Commissioner Hobbs Returns from Cuba and Porto Rico with Registrations.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Major-Gen. Hobbs, who was designated as an agent of the Secretary of State to procure the registration of United States soldiers and sailors in Cuban and Porto Rican territory from New York State in order Rican territory from New York State in order to enable them to vote in accordance with the soldiers' voting law passed at the extra session of the Legislature, returned to this city to-day. Major Hobbs was accompanied on his journey by John Paimer, Jr., son of Secretary Paimer, who served as his clerk. They brought back from Porto Rico all the returns from the warships remaining in West Indian waters when they reached there, and also returns from Troops A and C. the New York cavalry organizations which formed a part of Gen. Miles's Porto Rican army. Porto Rican army.

ANOTHER DEATH AT CAMP BLACK. No New Cases of Typhoid, and the Surgeons

Think the Disease Is Checked. CAMP BLACE, L. L. Sept. 8 .- Sidney Thompson, a private in Company B. 203d Regiment, died to-day in the camp hospital of typhoid fever. He was 21 years old, and lived at 22 Mulberry street, Manhattan. He was a ste-

nographer.
There were no new cases of typhoid in camp to-day. Dr. Poucher, in charge of the camp hosp tal, said that the surgeons felt confident that the fever had been checked.
The 201st Regiment prepared to-night to break camp early to-meriow morning, as they are scheduled to leave here at 10 o'clock.

Garrison on Fisher's Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The War Department has acquired a tract of land about 200 acres in extent at the western end of Fisher's Island, opposite New London, for use as a military post. Troops will be garrisoned there within post. Troops will be garrisoned there within the next year in connection with the fortifica-tions at Guil Island and Prum Island and per-manent barracks will be erected.

A Soldiers' Rest in Brooklyn. A home for the temporary relief of convales cent soldiers in need was opened yesterday at 6.38 State atreet, Brooklyn. It was established by undenthropic women, and will be known as the Ecotory Rest. No soldiers who have had or are in unapper of having contagious diseases will be received. TROUBLESOME AGUINALDO.

Hong Kong Correspondents Think It Wasn't

Wise to Take Him Back to Cavite. BAN FRANCISCO, Sept. S .- The reports of Manila correspondents sent to the Hong Kong papers, which arrived to-day by the steamer rom China, show that the attitude of Aguinaldo has created great uneasiness on the part of American and English observers. The cor respondent of the Hong Kong China Mail, after peaking of the great skill shown by Aguinalde in avoiding friction with Gen. Anderson, says;

There can be only one construction placed on the latest developments of the navy policy. Aguinaldo and his supporters evidently imagine that the United States will withdraw her troops s soon as Spain is conquered, leaving the evolutionary troops in possession. Yet all bservers admit that there can be no dual control. As time goes on it becomes more clearly evident that the United States officials who were responsible for taking the insurgent leaders to Cavité may have made a grievous mistake.

"Alarge sum of money has been sent to Hong Kong to buy khaki for uniforms for the American troops. The British in India and the Soudan have proved that khaki is the best material for troops in tropical countries, and it ould have saved a large amount of money if the volunteers had been fitted out with these uniforms before leaving America."

The correspondent of the Hong Kong Pres. pays a very high tribute to the American volunteers. What impressed him most of all was the general desire of the men to fight, their only fear being that there would be a collision with the Spaniards in which they would not have a hand. He says:

"This spirit is noticeable among all the cops. It is so remarkable as to amount almost to a mania. Any talk of peace is unpopular with the rank and file. This longing for battle is not prompted by false pride or brag-gadocio, but by intense sincerity and devotion to the purpose which makes every American patriotic in this war. There is no cant among these soldiers, volunteer or regular. volunteers are often made the object of jokes. but I believe these same volunteers are de serving of as much credit as the regulars. If there is any fighting they will not disappoint

expectations." The condition of the American troops at Manila is a surprise to all military experts. Coming from a cool climate it was thought the flerce heat would incapacitate many, but the hospital force that accompanied each of the expeditions finds little to do. Out of 5,000 mer n the field the total sick does not exceed 150, and if a call were made for service not more than 100 would be found unable to respond.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

ecision of the Construction Board as Firms Which Should Get Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-The Naval Board of onstruction agreed to-day on the recommen dations to be made concerning the award of ontracts for building the torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers authorized at the last ession of Congress. The bidders favored by the board and who will undoubtedly secure contracts are the Maryland Steel Company, the Bath Iron Works, John R. Trigg of Richmond, Va., Harian & Hollinsworth of Wilmington, Del., the Neafle & Levy Company of Philadelphia, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Fall River Engine Company, Charles Lawley & Sons of Boston and the Herreshoffs of Bristol, R. I. It will be recommended that to some of these concerns the work of constructing both destroyers and torpedo boats be awarded. The exact division of awards recommended cannot be ascertained.

In deciding to recommend an award to the Herreshoffs the board was influenced by affidavits furnished by that firm that the bids had been sealed and started for Washington in time to be handed to the Navy Department before noon on the day of the opening, but that the messenger who carried them was delayed by a wreek and failed to appear at the Navy Department before the expiration of the time limit. Examination of the envelopes containing the bids showed that the seals had not been broken nor tampered with, and there was nothing whatever to indicate that any changes had been made in the proposals after the rival bids had been opened and submitted.

In class B, or bids submitted on plans prepared by the bidders, the Board of Constituenton found that several of those who entered into the competition had merely submitted the dovernment plans with some teatures of construction not absolutely necessary eliminated. een sealed and started for Washington in

Government plans with some features of con-struction not absolutely necessary eliminated. Nearly all of these were rejected. Some of the bidders had made slight changes only in the Government plans, and in cases where the terms were reasonable these were included in the recommendation concerning awards, on the condition, however, that suggestions made by the board should be conformed to. The recommendations in nearly every case were coupled with a proviso that the firm named should agree to comply with certain conditions

should agree to comply with certain conditions as a prerequisite to securing the contract.

They Ask Gen. Blanco to Get Them Free

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Letters from Havana which reached here to-day tell of a mass meeting held there last week by the volunteers to take action concerning their future policy. The meeting was attended by all of the officers of volunteers of Havana and a large body of citizens. Resolutions were adopted to send a petition to Gen. Blanco to disband the volunteers as soon as possible and that they be paid before the terms of evacuation are signed. Another request is that a commission be constituted, consisting of officers of the volunteers, to carry to Spain the flags and standards of the volun-Spain the flags and standards of the volunteer army and tender them to King Alfonso and in doing so express to him and to the Spanish Government their loyalty and fidelity to the cause of Spain, and assuring him that whatever may be the future of Spain or Cuba they will ever remain true and loyal Spaniards.

Free passage to Spain is also asked of the Government for all those who may desire to return to Spain rather than to remain in Cuba should it become independent or be annexed to the United States, and those who desire to continue their residence in Cuba have been requested to make themselves known within the next thirty days. A large number of volunteers have declared they would never remain on the island under any other Government than that of Spain and would give up their residence in Cuba and return to the mother country, and they believe that in recognifica of their services in defending the city and their loyalty the Government should coavey all to Spain who may desire to go.

Gen. Lawton's Sick Report. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.-The following is Gen. Lawton's sick report for Sept. 6;

"Adjutant General, Washington:
"Total sick, 555: total fever, 369; total new cases, 49; total returned to duty, 76. Death—Corporal George Hinnen, Company F, Second Infantry, typhoid fever.
"Lawton, Major-General Volunteers."

Regular Dies at Gouverneur Hospital. Alfred F. Gately, a private in the Seventh Regulars, aged 34 years, died in the Gouverneur Hospital last night at 10 o'clock. Gately, who was a Michigan man, contracted typhoid lever after having been weakened in Cuba by privation and disease.

Another Seventy-first Man Dies of Fever.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. S.—Private John Geohe-gan of Company M. Seventy-first Regiment,

died here this morning. He came from Camp Wikoff about two weeks ago ill with typhoid fever. When he jeft here the young solder was an athlete. He will have a military burial. Last Regiment Leaves Fernandina. FERNANDINA, Fla., Sept. 8.—The Fifth Ohio Regiment, the last to leave Fernandina, started to-day in three sections for Geveland, O., where the men will be mustered out of service.

One hundred persons sat down last night at a dinner, at the St. Denis, in honor of the seventieth birthday of Toistoi, the Russian novelist. Among those present were John B. Pine,

8TH REGIMENT GETS HOME.

THE BIG FOUR-SECTION TRAIN WAS MANY HOURS LATE. of the 100 Men Who Came Back, Sixty-eight

Were III - Chaplein Dooley Says That Chickennauga Was a Hell on Earth and That the Food Was Not Fit to Eat. Nine hundred men of the Eighth New York Folunteers, who have been in camp at Chicksmauga, came home resterday, in command of lieut.-Col. Jarvis. The regiment was expected to reach Jersey City in the morning, but delays the road, including a washout in Tennessee and an engine breaking down in New Jersey, not to mention a long delay at the very beginning of the journey, when Major Neff had to send an engine back to camp to bring on supplies for the he-p tal train, made the four-section train many hours late. The first section, or the hosp tal train, in charge of Major Neff, which carried sixty-night men ill with typhold and malaria, and the hospital corps, reached the Pennsylvania's Bay street terminus at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The sections carrying the well men came trailing in at long intervals, the last seetion not reaching Jersey City until 11::00 o'clock. The regiment reached its armory

after midnight. Hundreds of the friends of the men waited all afternoon in the Bay street freight yard, while over on the New York side, at the Twenty-third street ferry, a crowd began to gather before noon. Before the first section of the regimental train reached Jersey City, Twenty-fourth street was lined with people for blocks. It was expected that the regiment would arrive in time to parade up Fifth avenue, and be welomed at the armory on Park avenue. At midnight half the regiment had crossed the North River in the ferryboat Jersey City and was awaiting the arrival of the battalion on the last ection. More than a thousand people were still waiting at the ferryhouse for the soldiers Many of the women were crying.

Major Appell had the Government boat Gen eral Meigs at the Bay street slip all the afternoon, waiting to transfer the sick to the hospi tals. Of the sixty-eight sick men on the hos train, six were well enough pital join their companies, but nearly all the others had to be carried on stretchers to the General Meigs. Wives, mothers, and sisters of the sick men crowded about the hospital train, erying and wringing their hands. As each wan-faced man was brought out of the train under cover of a blanket there was a rush of the women to the stretcher to see who the soldier was. For three hours the hospital corps were carrying the men to the boat. Major Appell sent thirty men to the Long Island and St. Mary's hospitals in Brooklyn. ten to the New York Hospital, eighteen to Bellevue, and four to the Grand Central Station, these last going to their homes in Yonkers and Saratoga. Here are the names of the sick men;
Daniel Manley, Co. K; Sergt, William Cunion;
Silas Gallagher, Co. D; George Wilson, Co. K;
Thomas Corbally, Co. F; Jeremian Murphy, Co. A; Charles Graham, Co. A; John Camerog, Co. A; Aksander Massy, Co. A; George H. Weippert, Co. I; Andrew Gordella, Co. C; Harry Rauch, Co. A; Robert Jackson, Co. G; John Hentley, Co. F; Christopher Brunton, Co. M; George H. Mallard, Co. E, Ninth New York Volunteers; Herman Speir, Co. A; Chester Gilles, Co. E; Daniel Herran, Co. H; James Hanrahan, Co. G; Gustav Hild, Co. G; Samuel Lewis, Co. E; Fred Beyers, Co. E; David Houpt, Co. F; James Kearney, Co. M; Bobert Pulsifer, Co. H; James Daly, Co. E; Herman Worth, Co. L; kers and Saratoga. Here are the names of the

Hanrahan, Co. G; Gustav Hild, Co. G; Samuel Lewis, Co. E; Ferd Beyers, Co. E; David Hount, Co. F; James Kearney, Co. M; Riobert Pulsifer, Co. H; James Daly, Co. E; Herman Worth, Co. L; William McVickar, Co. B; George Ochman, Co. L; W. Morrisey, Co. C; Sergt, McMurray, Co. M; Anquet Ashmore, Co. F; Sergt, W. J. Benham, Co. H; Lewis Crump, Co. M; James O'Neil, Co. M; August Ashmore, Co. F; Sergt, W. J. Benham, Co. H; Lewis Crump, Co. M; James McGinley, Co. B; A. Torm, Co. H; R. W. Baddenhausen, Co. M; Howard Makay, Co. G; James Hand, Co. D; James Stanton, Co. K; Paul Lynch, Co. F; Albert Rosenbaum, Co. A; Harvey Ebling, Co. L; William Brower, Co. E; James Moran, Co. M; George Ball, Co. C; Albert Sternberg, Co. H; E. W. Smith, Co. I; D. M. Haines, Co. H; Edward J. Butler, Co. F; W. D. Denike, Co. C; Sergt, Duff, Co. H; Charles Eastman, Co. B; Graham White, Co. M; Theodore Wallace, Co. D; J. H. Murphy, Co. K; A. Albrecht, musician; A. Green, Co. D; William James, Co. E.

Ten men of the regiment were loft in the camp hospital. They were too ill to take the long railroad journey. A week ago Tuesday last 288 sick men of the regiment roached New York, Some of the men who were brought here last night were very sick, but many were convalescent.

Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., who has been home

Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., who has been home

Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., who has been home several weeks on sick leave, was at the railroad yard to greet his men. He had his horse there, and Intended to lead the regiment through New York, but he was too weak to ride his horse, and drove home in a carriage.

The men told many stories of privation and suffering in camp. They told of the lack of good food, the bad water, the sickness, the insufficient medical arrangements, and the bad sanitary conditions. sanitary conditions.
"We will never volunteer again," said many
of the men. "Death in battle would have been

of the men. Death in battle would have been pleasant compared with the sufferings at Chickamauga."

"It was a hell on earth," said the regimental chaplain, the Rev. James Dooley, of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. "As compared with camp life at Chickamauga, war is a paradise. Men died under the trees from the fever, and no one gave them so much as a drink of water. And the water—it was terrible. The Chickamauga spring water the men drank at first was diluted mud; the refuse of sewers polluted it. No wondertyphoid fever raged in camp. Much of the food was not fit to be caten, and it was never enough. The men were fourteen days without meat. Had not the men purchased food some of them would have starved. The hospital accommodations were absolutely inadequate.

"In the division hospital at one time were 500 sick men and but twelve attendants to look after them. The surgeons did all they could, but there were not enough of them. Men died in the hospitals for lack of proper attendance. The general condition of things at Chickamauga was shameful—shall I say rotten? That's the word." Bend, sure as guns!

GEN. WILSON SAILS FOR HOME.

He Leaves Ponce with Troops on the Conche -Will Be Here on Sept. 14.

elist. Among those present were John B. Pins.
Edward Lauterbach, R. Fulton Cutting, Minister Stewart L. Woodford, John Brisben Walker, the Kev. Percy B. Grant, Joseph Jofferson, Dr. Albert Shaw, Col. W. C. Church, the Hou. Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, and I. Zangwill of London, England.

Joseph Jefferson, who was among the speakers, and he didn't know shything about Tolstol. He had tried to cram up on the subject below the meeting, but has falled miscrably. He told stories after that and everybody had a good time of licerary washen Gider, Minister woodford, Alexan Chang and Mr. Zanguiff size oppose.

POLYNESIAN LAUNDRY METHODS.

The Monday Wash a Calamity Which Extends Throughout the Week.

Something has been written about the mass testimonials one has to read when some high Samoan chief is touting for a laundress and backs his assertions with papers. That is only the beginning of the trouble. The Monday wash is a calamity which extends throughout the week, with a good remnant to carry over to the next week. All the books agree that white romen have to take a trip away from Samoa once in so often. The men who wrote the books will have it that it is due to the climate It isn't; it's entirely because it is the only way to get a chance to start fresh on the wash ques-

At some daybreak hour on Monday, generally, the woman comes for the wash. If she has been instructed to come carry on Monday she is sure to come dawdling in late Tuesday afternoon. If she is not expected she will be on hand with the rise of the Monday sun. She is in no hurry; she has plenty of time; but she nakes her presence felt in many ways. She prefers to sit on the veranda just outside the shuttered door and to smoke raw tobacco in the intervals of a shouted conversation with some friend a quarter of a mile away. It is just as well to give up all ideas of sleeping after she arrives. She has come not only for the clothes to wash, but she has also a demand for soap r starch, for bluing quite disproportionate to the size of the wash, even though that is arger than can be imagined except by those who have lived in the tropies and know how many changes are necessary to keep decently elad for a single day.

The woman is under solemn oath not to wash the clothes the way sho wants to, but to follow all the special rules laid down for her guidance. She may promise, but she does not perform. Everybody's clothes are washed in the same way. Once the Consuls built a bridge over the Valsingano River in Ania, and the floods carne and the bridge tumbled down like ever so many other things which the Consuls thought they had fixed in Samoan affairs. But the tumble-down bridge was a blessing to the

many other things which the Consuls thought they had fixed in Samoan affairs. But the tumble-down bridge was a blessing to the washerwomen. Its concrete abutments slipped into the river and formed a nice sloping rock. Now a nice sloping rock in the river is the one thing which will make a washerwoman happy, that is, if she is the amphibious kind of washerwoman that obtains in Samon. She spreads the clothes out on the nice sloping rock, but first she jumps into the river with the bundle, which insures the wetting of the clothes. When she has them all wet and spread out on the rock she rubs the soap on them and then takes another bath herself to get the suds off her. This done, she swims across the river and stands on its other bath herself to get the suds off her. This done, she swims across the river and stands on its other bank thirty or forty feet away, where there is a convenient bank of rocks. Then she heaves ooblies at the clothes, and that disloges the dirt. The method is very successful in disloging the dirt if only enough cobbles are thrown. The washerwoman seldom errs on the side of throwing too few.

The owner of the clothes may come down to the bridge—a new one has been built over the ruins—and stand there watching the operation. Still, this is not recommended. Some people have been known to stand there and to make remarks about the Consuls who built the bridge which fell down, remarks which did not make allowances for the difficulties of political administration in Samoa. It is not necessary to stand on the new bridge and watch the washerwoman violnte her solemn oath. It will do just as well to look at the clothes when they come buck from the wash.

But the rocking is not the only indignity to which the things are subjected. When they are drying on the grass the pigs of the village may rush in and rend them. Even if they pass that peril there is yet another, the ironing in the hint habitation of the washerwoman. There is only one room, the family eats meany bananas and coccounts. Now, bananas leaven

bravely and to remember perience is just the same.

LYON'S BLACKSNAKE'S GHOST. It Had a White Skin and Red Eyes and I

Frightened the Fishermen. I was trout fishing early this season in the Mount Pocono country," said Fred Tobias, the fishing tackle man. "and one day a mountain-

eer named Rube Lyon came in to the Mills, where I was staying. He was in a state of much agitation. After sitting down and mopping his face, he exclaimed: I seen a blacksnake's ghost at Split Bock

"Lyon is something of a snake hunter and every season slays hundreds of reptiles. He is as dead set against the innocent little garter snake as against the deadly rattler, and spares none of any size or condition. Lem Creek has in its vicinity, especially about its head waters, rocky formations, and dry, reedy bottoms that seem to be natural and prolific resorts for snakes of all kinds, and Lyon always favors that stream for fishing, because on each trip he is sure to run across a score or so of the ren tiles he hates. The creek is not favored much by other fishermen for the same reason that Lyon likes it, although it is an excellent trout stream. Like a great many back-woodsmen Lyon is superstitious, and he believed that the ghost of the blacksnake was the spook of some big blacksnake he had killed under some particularly cold-blooded and unprovoked circumstances, and that it had come back to haunt him. He said that the spectre serpent was a big as any blacksnake he had ever seen, but it was pure white and al

GEN. WILSON SAILS FOR HOUSE

He Leaves Ponce with Troops on the Concho—Will Be Here on Sept. 14.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The following telegram was received at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night:

"Ponce, Sept. 8.

"To Adjutan-General, Vashington:

"Just sailed at 5:30 o'clock on transport Concho with following troops on bond: Myself and staff of First Division. First Army Corps. and staff of Sixth Army Corps. and Sixth Army Corps. and

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. Joseph F. Muli n a labry, 40 years old, of 2449 frecond avenue, a med himself years may by availou-



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FOLLOWER OF THE SHARK.

Peculiarities of the Pilot Fish as Observed at the Aquarium. The Aquarium has received lately from Gravesend Bay several specimens of the pilot fish. It is the familiar habit of the pilot fish to follow the shark. It does not always do this, however, but sometimes keeps away from it. There are sharks and pilot fish in the great pool of the Aquarium, and also in one of the large double wall tanks on the ground tier of the sait water side. In the pool a pilot fish may sometimes be seen accompanying a shark, swimming directly under it and going round and round the pool with it. Sometimes a number of pilot fishes together keep along by the side of a shark, swimming with it, and then sometimes the pilot fishes keep away from the sharks entirely and live as any fishes might, having an existence of their own. The pilot fishes necompanying sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks get as food some of the scraps the sharks leave, but pilot fishes also at times supply themselves with food independently, as any fishes might.

The pilot fishes in the wall tank attend the sharks less than those in the pool. Sometimes they start up to follow them, but the quarters in the tank are so limited that the sharks when they move are constantly turning upon themselves. The pilot fishes have scarcely set in to follow before the shark makes an abrupt change in its course. Of course, the pilot fish could do this, too, but it seems more inclined to stay by itself. from it. There are sharks and pilot fish in

NEE STYLE OF CHICAGO HOLD-UP. A Paymaster on a Bicycle Sandbagged and

Robbed by Highwaymen. Cricago, Sept. 8.—A. J. Hahn, shipping clerk and paymaster of the Webster Manufacturing Company, was sandbagged this evening by a Company, was sandbagged this evening by a trio of highwaymen who robbed him of \$122. Hahn was on his bleyele, carrying the money in a satchel to the Santa Fé elevator, where he intended to pay off some employees. At the Ashland avenue bridge the hold-up occurred, with a sandbag one of the robbers hit light on the head, fracturing his skutil. The robbers evidently knew their man had a large amount of money, as one cried as they stopped him:

"You are the man we're looking for."

There is no clue to the robbers. Hahn's condition is serious.

dition is serious.

BOIL YOUR DRINKING WATER. Sanitary Superintendent Black's Advice to

the Consumers of Brooklyn. Dr. Robert A. Black, Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department in Brooklyn, is keep-ing a sharp lookout on the water supply. There ing a snarp lookout on the water supply, there is typhold fever at Camp Black, and the pends that reed the reservoir are close to the came.

"We inven't been able to find any trace of the typhold fever haveild in the water thus far," the dector said yesterday. "White I do not believe there is any occasion for alarm, I am nevertheless inclined to believe that it is advisable for all persons to boil drinking water." Water."
Chemists will to-day visit the ponds in the vicinity of Camp Black and test the water.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RESUMES DRILL Company I Has Ten Recruits-Regiment to Go to Creedmoor Soon.

The Seventh Regiment resumed drilling last right. Capt. Landon of Company I had ten re-erults on the floor. Col. Appleton issued orders for the regiment to go to Creedingor for rifle grattles. Four companies will go on Sept. 25. three on Sept. 26 and three on Sept. 28.

Another George in the Cradle. From the Chicago Telbune. "What have you named the baby?" "After G orge Washington, of course?"
"Oh, he: A ter George Descry."

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